

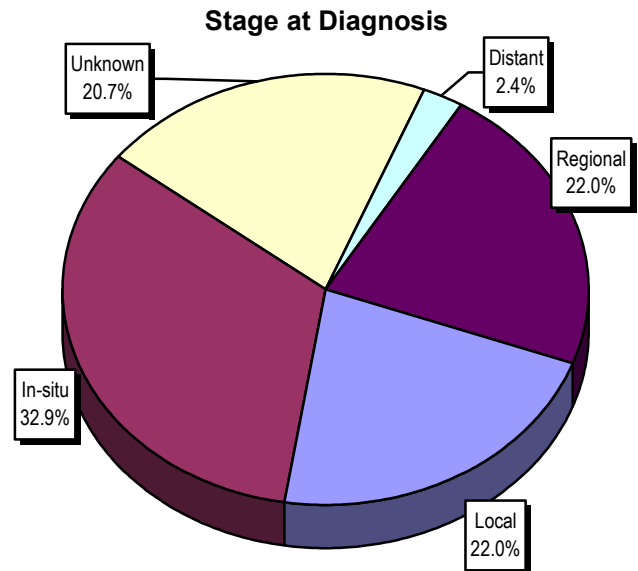
# Cervical

## Incidence and Mortality Summary

	Male	Female	Total
Age-adjusted incidence rate per 100,000	-	22.2	12.1
Total # of new cases	-	82	82
# of new invasive cases	-	38	38
# of new in-situ cases	-	27	27
# of deaths	-	8	8

## Total Cases and Deaths by Ward

Ward	Cases	Deaths
Ward 1	9	1
Ward 2	4	1
Ward 3	8	0
Ward 4	20	2
Ward 5	13	1
Ward 6	11	0
Ward 7	7	2
Ward 8	7	1
Unknown	3	-



## Risk and Associated Factors

<b>Age</b>	Cervical cancer occurs in adult women of any age, however, the majority of invasive cases are diagnosed in older women.
<b>Race &amp; SES*</b>	African American women, as well as women in lower income groups, experience higher rates.
<b>Other</b>	Strong risk factors for cervical cancer and its precursors include: a history of genital human papilloma virus (HPV) infection (specifically HPV types 6,18,33,35, or 45) or other sexually transmitted disease, early age at first intercourse (less than 16 years old), a history of multiple sexual partners, and HIV infection. Exposure to cigarette smoke is also a known risk factor, although by unknown mechanisms.

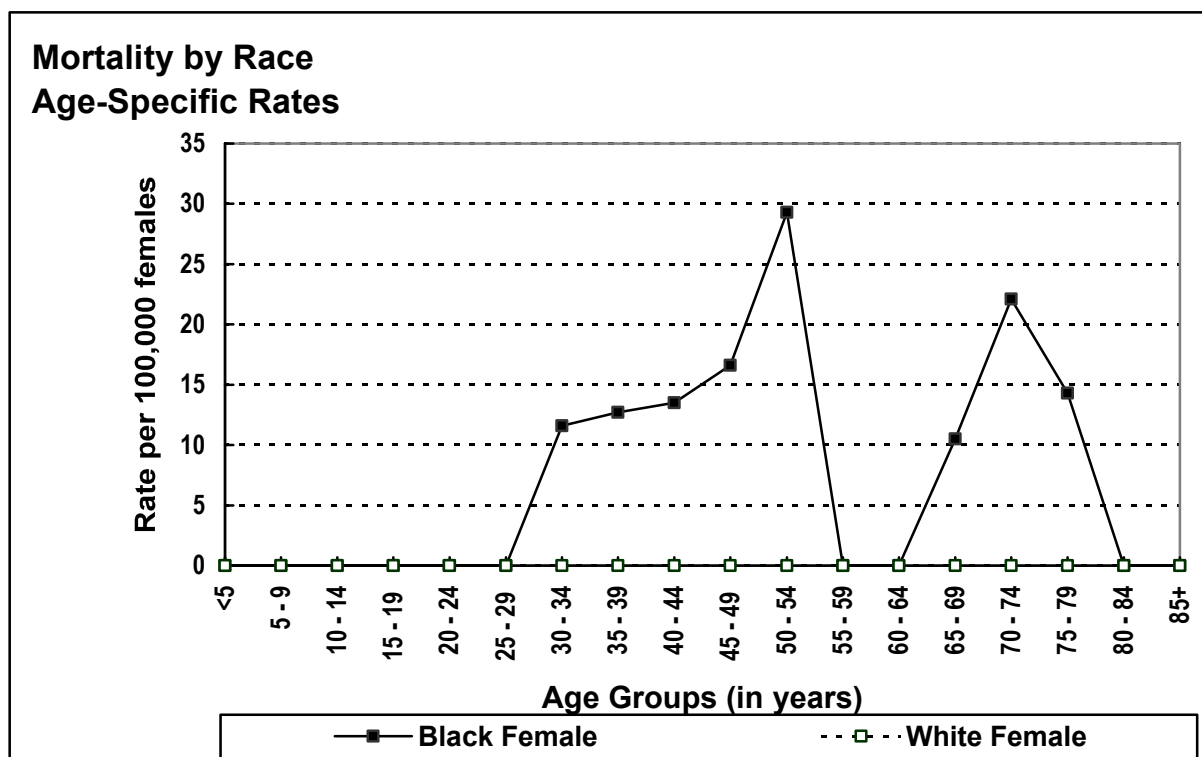
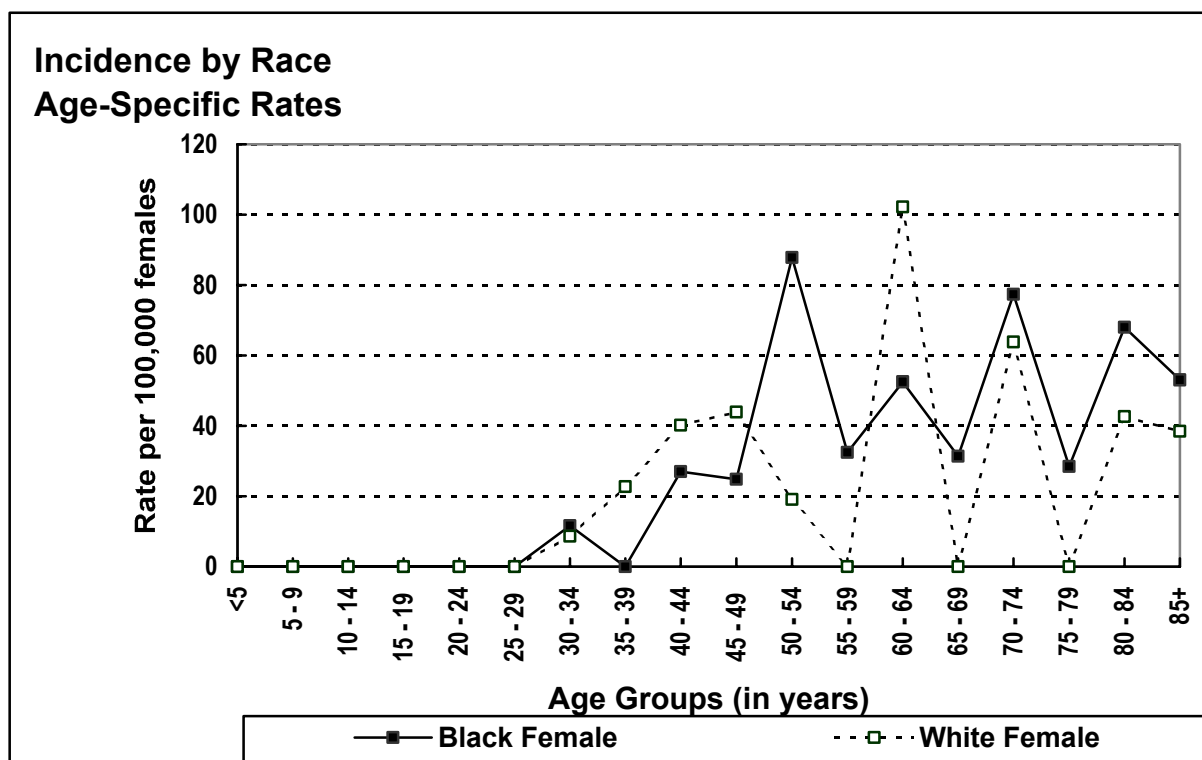
## Special Notes

95% confidence interval on the age-adjusted total incidence rate: 12.1 (9.4 - 14.8)  
Mean age-adjusted incidence rate across wards: 11.7  
Median age-adjusted incidence rate of wards: 9.5  
Range of age-adjusted incidence rates for wards: 21.5 (4.1 Ward 2 < 25.7 Ward 4)

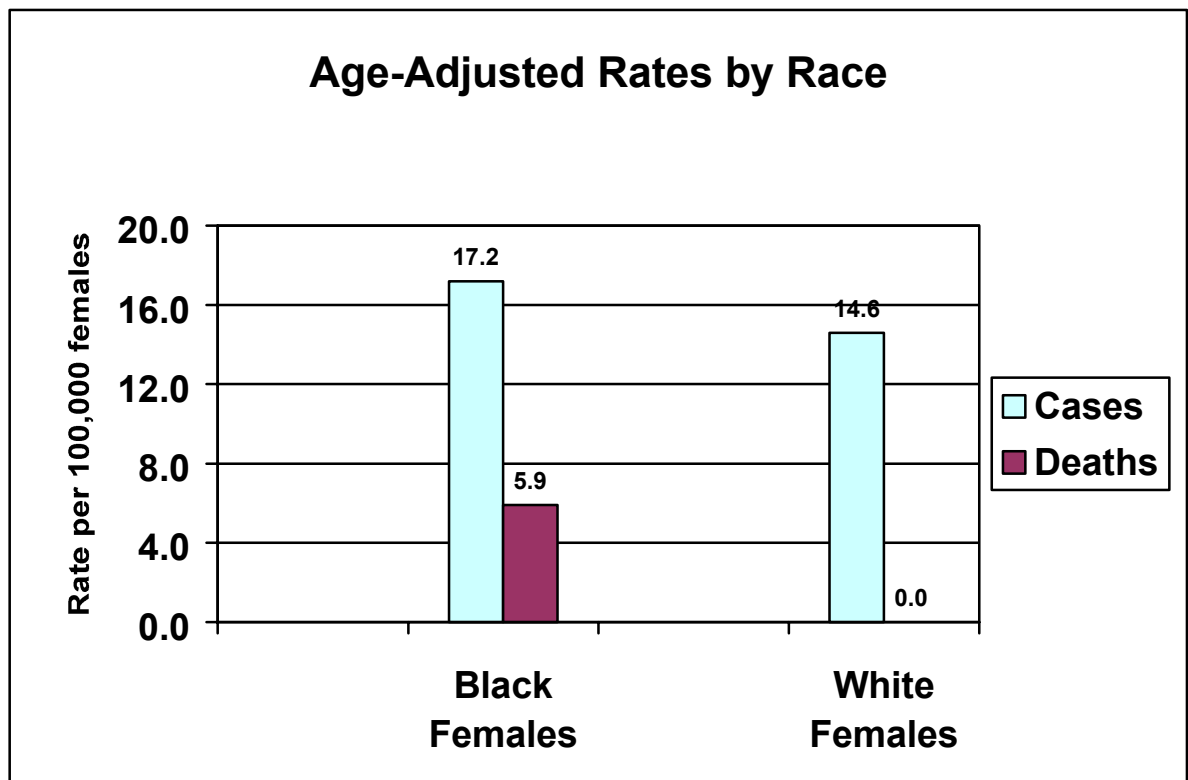
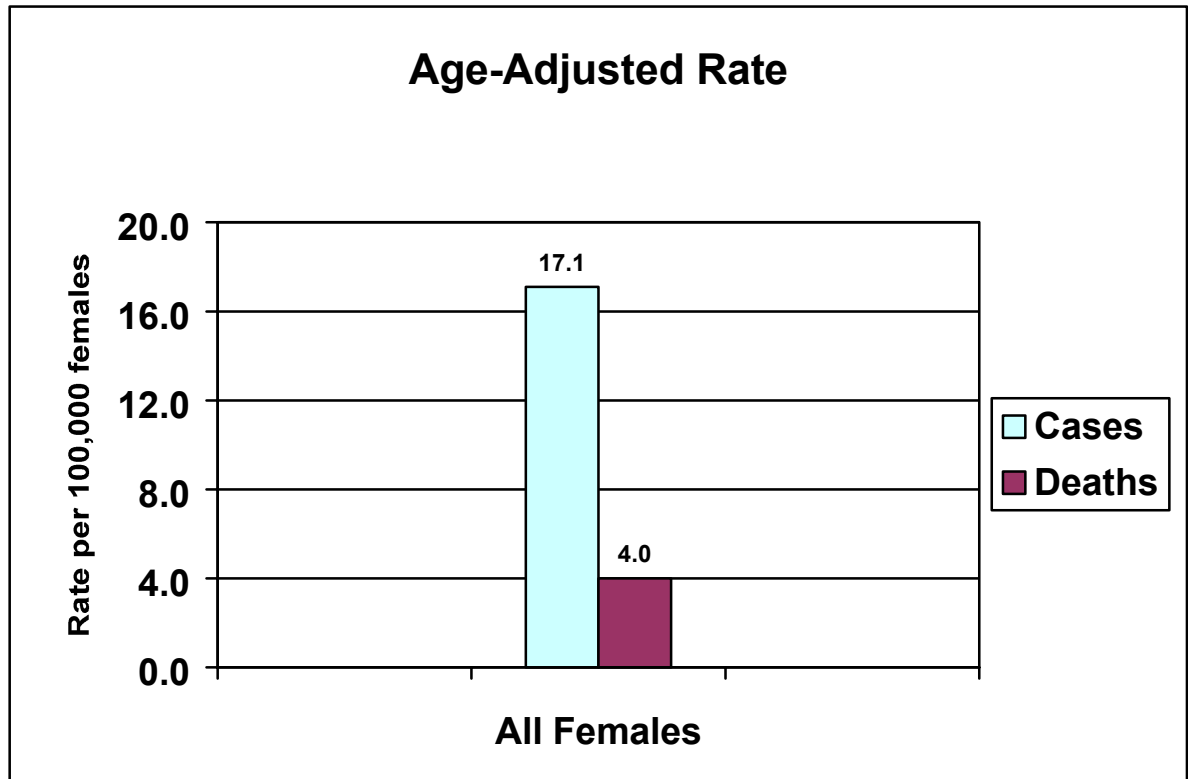
*Cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed in persons beginning at 20-24 years of age. There was a bimodal pattern in incidence rates peaking in the 35-39 year old age group and again in 70-74 year olds. Increased screening with routine Pap tests, particularly among lower income and older women, will help to reduce the incidence for invasive disease. Today, the majority of cases are diagnosed before the invasive stage and have cure rates approaching 100%. Black females died at a rate three times that of white females during the report year.*

\*Socio-economic Status

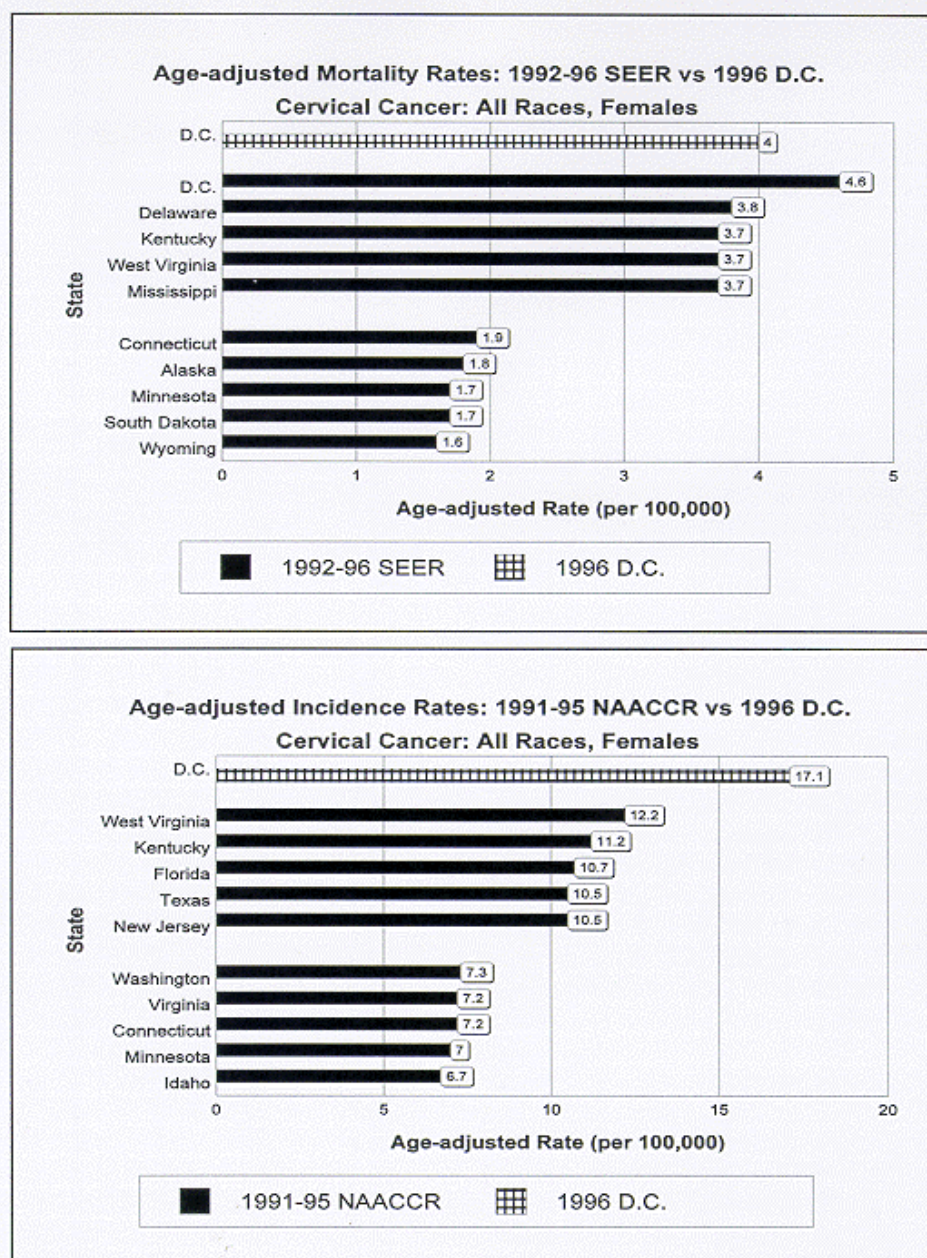
**Fig. 18: Age-Specific Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race  
Cervical Cancer**



**Fig. 19: 1996 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for the District of Columbia – Cervical Cancer**



**Figure 20: Comparison of the 1996 D.C. Incidence and Mortality Rates with The Highest 5 and Lowest 5 SEER (1992-96) Mortality and NAACCR (1991-95) <sup>‡</sup> Cancer Incidence Rates**



<sup>‡</sup> Data on D.C. between 1991-1995 were not available to NAACCR for publication in April 1999.